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THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCU-LATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PRIDAY MORNINGMAT 8, 1974.

Sucond Page-Local Intelligence: New Adver-tisements; Amusements; For Sale and to Rent; Wants; Special Notices, &c.
THIED PAGE—Foreign Gossip; Ancient Americans; Auction Sales; Wood and

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

Mrs. Clarke's Costume: Ghost of Louis Napoleon; A Daughter New Poet; Merchant Tailors; Books and Stationery; Groceries and Provisions; Wines and Liquors; Summer Resorts; Fi-

Adornments; Furniture; Painting : Railroad Time-tables : eries, Job Printing, &c.

In consequence of the length of the statement made yesterday by Governor Shepherd before the District Investigating Committee, and the late hour at which it was found on the eighth page will be found this morning on the second page.

THE Richmond Whig complains that "our people" are beginning to make a trade of politics. "Beginning" is decidedly good. Politics have been a trade in Virginia since the very foundation of the Government.

THE Legislature of California, at its last session, having passed a local option law, liquor merchants and dealers have completed an organization to test its constitutionfornia's most important branches of indus

THE unsold tickets for the charity matinees are being gathered in, and although the sales are not so large as was hoped for, yet the results of the efforts of the benevolent in behalf of the charitable institutions will result in considerable good. The concluding entertainment will take place next week, after which a statement of the number of tickets sold and the profits of the performances will be given to the public.

point against the Democratic party of Virginia: "While Democracy is prating of high taxes in Alabama, where they are only as-'sessed at the rate of three fourths of one per cent., the Democratic Legislature of Virginia has just passed a general tax bill. "against which the merchants of Richmond are protesting as especially burdensome to Democratic State management all over the Union is characterized by high taxation with next to nothing to show for it.

THE Alabama Democratic managers are somewhat unhappy. While a portion of their press is denouncing the policy of opposition to the colored voters as suicidal, another portion boldly attacks the Democratic leaders themselves, in the following unceremonious style: "The great misfor-"tune with the Democrats lies in their taking "upstarts, babblers and egotists for their "leaders, and their sending into obscurity "their men of mind, talent and ability. For "the last twenty-five years, as a general "thing, among the Democrats, men of ob-"scarity and little talent have been thrust "able and accomplished statesmen.

It was announced during the day yesteron the stand during the entire session, and tention to their duties as citizens. presented full and conclusive defence of all the charges against the Board of Public Works, a good portion of which we print this morning. He will be cross-examined dicated and sustained,

"ruption and depravity which now usurps of the banks. "the name of government and brings "as enlightened and free as any that ever less Ku Klux organizations in the South, is in actual use is but about six hundred certainly refreshing.

from a correspondent giving an account of substitute of the Senate Finance Committee the whipping to death of a colored convict near Staunton, Va., who was at work for ley rairoad. In justice to the contractors unlimited addition beyond that point, reginian, snother account of the matter, many legal tenders as are added of the notes correspondent, except that it absolves the the minimum amount of three hundred contractors from all blame in the matter. The fact still remains that the convict complained of being sick and unable to work. The physician pronouncing him not seriousby ill, compulsion was attempted and punishment inflicted by whipping, shortly after which the man died in a congestive chill. or something of that nature. If the contractors and overseers feel that they were in no wise culpable, we are glad to know it. It seems, however, that there is room for amendment in the prison discipline and treatment of convicts in Virginia who are hired out upon public works.

Turner was a mistake in the report of the Centennial debate in the House of Representatives in our columns yesterday, concerning the views of General Hawley. The adverse senti- the national banks. The retention of one Punch. Game, English Snipe, a la Romane; ments respecting the Centennial which were fourth of the coin interest in the vaults of published as his were, in fact, uttered by Rep. the banks preparatory to coin redemption ries, Bananas, Ice Cream; Maderia. Brandy,

THE SOUTH AS IT IS. A notable debate occurred in the Senate few days ago, in which Senators Alcorn, ssippl, and Conkling, of New York, articipated as the most prominent disputants. The subject-matter of discussion was the report submitted by Mr, Mor rill, of Maine, for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river. The debate which followed took a wide range, and Mr. Alcorn, a native of the South, was foolish enough to declare that the central or General Government is responsible for many, if not all, of the real or imaginary evils of which a certain portion of the citi zens of the reconstructed States complain

This is the old and very inconsistent cry of the political malcontents of the southern section of the country. In one breath they make the foolish declaration of which Mr. Alcorn was guilty, and in the next they proclaim their desire that the "Federal" Government shall assume further authority to the destruction of the rights and the sovereignty of States by way of regulating the affairs of that section. In Louisians, in Texas and in Arkansas the questions thus involved have been forced into public notice as sub-

jects requiring immediate action at the hands of the Government, but behind them all we find something of a personal character which serves to illustrate the real motive Coal; Legal; Proposals; Medi. at stake. The truth is, that in Mississippi a struggle has been carried on for some time between rival factions, with Mr. Alcorn as the leader of one and Governor

Driven to a Life of Shame: A Ames as the leader of the other. Ames having been elected Governor, despite of Alcorn's earnest opposition, has been able to carry into effect many reforms, including nametal, &c. the defeat of certain pernicious railroad en-SEVENTE PAGE-Topics from Abroad; Sewing terprises, and to establish a new condition Machines; Trunks; Dry Goods; Wines and Liquors; Interior of affairs, entirely at variance with the calculations of his opponents. His success, as might be supposed, has aroused no little opposition to him, and, as an exponent of that opposition, Senator Alcorn has been weak enough to state that the colored people who have been thrown out of employ ment by the floods rely upon suppositious

morning. Local and other matter usually most serious political disappointment would stated that the Finance Committee, in order which they were represented; although Mr. so rife at the close of the war, and leads us sober judgment to his personal prejudice when he uttered the statement. Fortunately Mr. Conkling was on the alert, and with characteristic and vigorous terseness put a few questions to the Mississippi Senator, developing the fact that his (Alcorn's) son is an official whose connection with the levees is one of such supervisory responsiality. It is claimed that the enforcement of any absence of precaution against the mis the law will destroy the manufacture of fortune which has resulted in the overflow wines and liquors, suspend all operations of the submerged region. If Alcorn had to the State. In answer to a suggestion that in the vineyards, and destroy one of Cali- succeeded in defeating Ames in the late an extra session of the Legislature (it hav- D. Kelley, Hon. William P. Frye, and Joseph election, we have no doubt that his answers o Mr. Conkling would have been in a different vein; but we do not hesitate to ascribe to Ames' success in that election the iscouraging view of the situation now en-

ertained by his opponent. But Mr. Conkling took occasion to explain, truthfully, that no human wisdom, son, could have averted the calamity. In THE Alabama State Journal makes a good flow, and in common with the unprejudiced make the railroads pay their share. Never before have I been more impressed by voice of humanity, he denounced the insinuations of Mr. Alcorn that the affliction was due to political influences, as untrue. "When is a little fact in regard to General John A. the problem," he said, "in South Carolina, "to act-sulked and railed, and are now 'punished for ignoring the truth that-

> 'ple themselves, is responsible for all the omissions and sins which occur in many of the Southern States."

In this brief way one of the most promi-"into positions over the heads of their most nent leaders of public opinion in the country characterized the condition of the South protection of the army!" as it is, and demonstrated beyond the pos-It was announced during the day yester-day that the District would rest its case the Southern people complain are, as we before the Committee of Investigation with have repeatedly asserted, the result of their the examination of the Governor. He was own mismanagement and their own inst-

FREE BANKING AND THE CUR-

RENCY. In making some allusions to the free by the opposing counsel to-day. In reply banking bill of Mr. Sherman's committee, to a remark that many citizens hoped by in yesterday's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, we this investigation to get rid of paying their expressed the opinion that it provided for have again and again sought to betray and dis sewer tax, the chairman said that idea an immediate addition to our actual circu- rupt the moment they could not use it for their ment. For as you will perceive, the 92 would soon be dispelled. We congratulate lation of sixty millions of legal-tender curour citizens upon the probability that the rency, and by gradual approaches, in the been turned out. Hence these tears. end of this lamentable farce draws near, issue of two national bank notes for every and it is believed that the District author- one of the legal tenders retired, for an ities will emerge from the ordeal fully vin. aggregate volume of eight hundred and The sheriffs—those excessively unpleasant peoeighteen millions of circulation, about ple who are all system, seldom heart, never seven hundred millions of which would be brains—have taken possession. Fair, fat, frand-they were all animated by the same generous

The following is a fair sample of the stuff always available for the ordinary uses of ulent, flighty Fechter was arrested, also the and self-sacrificing spirit. No fault can be laid seven hundred millions of which would be with which our Southern Democratic ex- currency. The remaining one hundred most eminent satirist of the age, Manager Stuchanges is filled: "This country needs a and eighteen millions were, in our hurried party animated by a spirit of law, justice calculation, devoted to the redemption deand order, and which will be guided by posits required to be kept in the Treasury, "an enlightened public opinion, and pay and to the reserves for the protection of "no servile homage to that organized cor- depositors required to be kept in the vaults

In the foregoing calculation no account "the name of government and other in the fractional currency, which all dough. amounts to nearly fifty millions. The "figured in the world's history." This present authorized volume of greenbacks talk about "enlightenment" and "free- and national bank and fractional currency dom" from a party press which fought to combined is about seven hundred and keep four millions of human beings in bond- eighty-five millions, but one hundred and age and ignorance; from political editors, sixty millions of the greenbacks were held, who, if they did not encourage, did not at the date of the last statements by the certainly very strongly condemn the law- banks, as reserves, so that the amount now

millions. As has already been shown, the proposed release of reserves, but will also permit an quiring only the retiracy of one half as which, however, does not seem to vary in of the national banks, until the authorized volume of the former shall have reached the volume of Treasury notes outstanding has been reached, the issues of national bank notes may go forward without limit to any parties who may put up the bonds necessary to secure the circulation. What is remarkable about this bill is the fact that its provisions are unsatisfactory to the inflationists. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, announced that he should endeavor to have it modified in the Senate, but did not indicate definitely in what respect. That his suggestions will be in the direction of expansion there can be little doubt. And yet it is scarcely possible to conceive that any Senator could desire the authorization of an unlimited issue of notes with less security than is now required of Squabs, a la Cardinale; Old Sherry. Roman

at some future time when the accumulation | Liqueurs, Coffee, Cigara

becomes sufficient is very well perhaps, though it is of comparatively little avail so ong as there is no provision made for an ecumulation of coin in the Treasury for the redemption of the greenbacks. The national banking act provides for the redemption of national bank issues in legaltender notes. This substitute only changes it so as to make them redeemable in lawful that newspaper:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 184.

cerned, means the same thing. It appears therefore that, on the whole, expansion, without any compensating improspect of resumption gloomy indeed.

THE VIRGINIA TAX COMMOTION. I do not write to you to question motives The tax law passed by the Legislature of That is always the meanest of revenge. The emembered—is creating a decided commospecific tax of \$10 on purchases not ex-'agted a more destructive law to the enterprise of a people, nor has there ever been 'despotism perpetrated upon the commer-

Its injustice is transparent to even those 'whom it favors." At a large meeting of business men at the mittee, and the late hour at which it was promises of support from the Government, sider what should be done to obtain a modification of the tax, Hon. Alexander Stuart, the usual "make-up" of the paper this one but a man who has been soured by the of Augusta, who was present by invitation, was a good deal of unfairness in the mather in venture such an assertion. It recalls in- to meet the obligations of the Government stantly the "forty acres and a mule" story, and its current expenses, cast about to see what portion of the community could best to believe that Mr. Alcorn sacrificed his stand increased taxation. The agricultural interest was in such a languishing condition as to render it impossible for that interest to valled by a very large majority. pay additional taxes. The committee then etermined to report as to merchants' licenses the exact law that existed before the tax and passed the present bill. The ad valorem system has yielded almost nothing

> nant party and to the State. not even that possessed by Senator Alcorn's for protection against the encroachments of have we had a loftier rhetoric and nobler elo monopolies, we find that Bill Mahone and common with the people of the North gen- his confreres have succeeded in saddling ent House of Representatives is mastered by erally, he expressed most earnest and heart- upon the people at large the full burden of fear of its constituency, and this constituency

Logan, which is stated on the authority of in Mississippi, and In other States comes to Governor Carpenter, of Iowa. It is a good "shape and influence public affairs, refused of the people. Governor Carpenter was on the Sea,' and knows whereof he speaks. On Who would be free, himself must strike the this famous march, a certain Democratic general gave orders to the chief of his transporta-Subsequently explaining why he took tion, that he should take up his pontoons as such a direct interest in the subject, he soon as his division or corps had crossed the pointedly remarked: "I was unwilling to rivers with their own impedimenta, and not al"remain silent again, as I have done so low "the niggers" to follow. Rebel cavalry often before, in the presence of these gen. hung upon the rear of the advancing army and 'eral promiscuous charges that the General it became the finest possible sport for them to "Government, the national Administra-tion, somebody, anybody except the peo-thle themselves, is responsible for all the into servitude those whose lives they chose to spare. General Locan's course was alightly different. He ordered the officers in charge of his pontoon not to remove them until the last contraband was safely across and under the

THE Baltmore American, whose sole purpos life seems to be to place and keep the Fulton family in office and quarter them upon the public treasury, which has made itself so aceptable to the Democratic officials of Baltifore as to receive one half of the official adertising, has become very much interested in the District of Columbia and its officials. We advise the American and its gang of office-holding editors to keep quiet. They and it are justly held in the most thorough contempt by the Republican party of Maryland, which they own selfish purposes. The Fulton family has

art, the man who, next to Mrs. J. B. Booth, (the elder madame,) did most to bring out Edwin Booth." This should be a warning to venture beyond their depth. We allude to the pelling the bill which is still hanging in the distinguished composer of jumbles, Monsieur Pursell. Brutal Americans who havn't been progress of the great movement. abroad call him a "baker," now his cake is

McCook's rejection would be an insult to every and cheap politicians.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. SARTORIS. shal Ochiltree, of Texas, which did honor to States. the host, the guest, and to the cuisine of the It is impossible for this Government to escap Ochiltree, Mr. Sartoris, Senator Jones, Gover-Col. Wintersmith, Col. Fred. Grant, Col. Gor-ham, Major Wm. Hancock Clarke, George Al-fred Townsend, Mr. J. P. Foley, James R. fred Townsend, Mr. J. P. Foley, James R. Voung, Col. Geo. H. Butler, and General A. C. Jones. The toasts and sentiments were appropriate to the occasion, and in the wie sma' hours the party adjourned after an entertainment rivaling in its appointments and enjoy-

THE CENTENNIAL BILL. WHAT JOHN W. FORNEY SAYS OF ITS

FAILURE. The following editorial letter on the action of the House yesterday, on the Centennial three-million appropriation bill, was telegraphed to the Philadelphia Press last night by Colonel J. W. Forney, the editor and proprietor of

Directly after the vote in the House by which the Centennial appropriation was defeated, there was an immediate revolution of sentithe bill is a long stride in the direction of ment among the members. Every one seemed to feel that a severe blow had been struck at nediate step toward redemption. The ef- the great cause. The most violent antagonis fect of its passage would probably be to so of the bill manifestly felt that however sincere advance the price of gold as to render the his course, he would find it difficult, first of all. to justify to himself and finally to explain it to

Virginia-a Conservative Legislature be it wiser alternative is to present the controlling influences which produced this unfortunate retion in that State. Commencing with a sult. Undoubtedly the first of these was the prevailing financial distress, proved by the recent severe reductious of the salaries and ceeding \$3,000, the law provides on all members of the officers of the Government. Second, by the late veto of the President. tax of one half of one per cent., adding an Thirdly, by the approaching autumnal Con-additional forty cents on the \$100 for purgressional elections. Superadded to these was chases between \$60,000 and \$80,000, and the position assumed by many of the Demobetween the latter amount and \$100,000 a cratic members from the Southern States, who tax of thirty cents, and on all over \$100,000 claimed that so long as Congress refused to a tax of ten cents on the \$100, exclusive of liquor tax. Meetings have been held all over the State to denounce it as an imposition, and it has been fitly characterized as with England, and in the war with Mexico, ion, and it has been fitty characterized as who could not take the fron-clad oath, should an act to "paralyze active industries." The not receive their pension, and se long as no Valley Virginian, a Republican journal of Southern man who served in or sympathized inquestioned influence, printed at Staun- with the rebellion could not be permitted like ton, truthfully declares that "there never his former slave to take advantage of the has been in the history of legislation en- homestead laws, they could not vote for an appropriation to the Centennial celebration. The Western men were affected by the out-

'a more cowardly and truckling piece of cry against further expenditures. Those who voted against us from Massachusetts did not hesitate to quote the authority of Charles "cial and mechanical interests of a people. Summer as their motive. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, plead a large deficit in the Treasury, in which he was cordially assisted by General Garfield, chair-Richmond Chamber of Commerce, to con- man of the Committee on Appropriations. Cobb, of Kansas, Mr. Ward, of Chicago, and, notably, Mr. Hale, of Maine, transcended the limits of fair debate in their unprovoked personalities, there is no doubt that under ordi nary circumstances the recommendation of the Special Centennial Committee would have pre-

In listening to these gentlemen one might reasonably suppose that they spoke for a people without patriotism, and that Pennsylvania war, 1860, with the exception that the \$60 through her citizens, was present in Washingspecific tax was taken off-the law remain. ton, asking the patronage of the Government ing on the graduation scale. But this raised in furtherance of a great speculation. But it bility as to make him in part responsible for such a cry that the House reconsidered the would be a great mistake to be misled by the supposition that the representatives of the American people are indifferent to the international celebration of the Centennial. Had you heard the great speeches of Hon. William ing adjourned) should be called, he said to R. Hawley, and witnessed their effect upon the do so would be most disastrous to the domifloor, you would have been persuaded that the In short, after all the boasts of the sham- movement in honor of the close of our political Conservatives that the administration of the century is one sincerely cherished by our counaffairs of the State, when intrusted to their trymen. It is simple justice to these gentlehands, would be so conducted as to meet men, and indeed to all their associates, to say the demands of all classes for reform and that at no period in her Congressional history

The truth is that more than half of the pres THE Chicago Inter-Ocean tells the following recent experience. As I have said, I question incident in the life of General Logan: "Here no motives and I am quite sure that reflection will convince my associates of the press that persistent comments upon the objects and the "be solved, I apprehend that a large share time to relate it just now, when the General at once cruel and unjust. Time and ex"of the political evils prevailing in those is the subject of so much detraction and abuse perience will show to them that the men in "Stares will be laid to the door of men who, at the hands of those newspapers which are in charge of the Centennial machinery in Philathe staff and in the military family of General tribunal with unshaken confidence. It would consideration, and I await the judgment of this Logan, on the famous march 'from Atlanta to be simply monstrous if the proposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our national deliverance from oppression should be permitted to pass without a magnificent recognition at the hands of a grateful people.

the good cause I could quote a hundred expressions from the men who voted against the appropriation recommended by the special committee of the House. "I regret," said one, "that I am compelled to oppose you. But I dare not do otherwise and expect a ro-election." "Pray postpone your appeal to Congress," said another," until the next session of Congress and I will give you my support." "How can I vote for this bill," said a Southern man, "when the old men in my district who fought in the second war against Great Britain and in the war with Mexico, and their widows and children are deprived of their pensions." "We are sions from the men who voted against the apdren are deprived of their pensions." "We are borne down with taxes," said a Western man, and although I am very anxious that the Centennial should be 'duly commemorated, I dare not support this bill." "Here is my county paper," said one man who had deliberately and voluntarily pledged his vote, "and see what it says against the Centennial."

It is uscless to oppose reason and patriotism to such prejudices, and it is quite uscless to indulge in harsh recrimination. 'Still more dangerous would be a resort to a sectional arguvotes thrown in favor of the bill came from the East, and the West, and the South, and the Middle States; the 138 votes against THE Park Theatre in New York has finally the bill came from the same sections. Nor the bill came from the same sections. Nor can any complaint be raised against the voluncers who assisted our friends in Congress. Like our united delegation from Pennsylvania, they were all animated by the same generous and self-sacrificing spirit. No fault can be laid at the door of any of our friends in Congress or out of it. President Grant was our steady that champion from the first, and so was every member of his Gabinet, though justice requires that it should be said that Mr. Fish, by compling the bill which is still hanging in the Senate, has been a serious obstacle to the progress of the great movement.

Had he not amonded his instructions under the act of 1871, and thereby necessitated further was an serious of the great movement.

Had he not amonded his instructions under the act of 1871, and thereby necessitated further was an serious of the great movement. little wanton bakers who swim on muffins, and that it should be said that Mr. Fish, by com-

the act of 1871, and thereby pecessitated further legislation, the work itself would now be Is the opponents of Gen. McCook would far under way. I write these words without mploy half the brains they have used, instead the slightest unkind feeling, knowing right this poker playing money to defeat him as well the intense disappointment of my Pennsyl-Governor of Colorado, they would not have vania readers. They have given so much, and een compelled to submit to a recommittal in- so royally, and so freely that I can well imagine seen compelled to suom. to a recorday. Gen. how they have received this saddening intelligence. They must not be cast down. The objection would be an insult to every soldier in the Union, and a triumph to lobbyists ligation to the memory of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence is laid primarily and heavily upon them. It cannot be evaded; it must be discharged. It is a duty A dinner party was given yesterday at Wil-devolved upon other States, and by solemn Sartoris by Mar- covenant of the Government of the United

excellent hotel. The dinner was served in the its pledge to the American people, and its in-apper breakfast-room of the hotel, and was a vitation to other nations. The action of the chef d'ouvre. The guests were received in the House refusing three millions to the Centen-blue parlor, and at 8 o'clock the dinner was pial does not close the case by any means. ounced. There were present Marshal President Grant is an honorable man and the American Congress is an honorable body, and or Hebert, Senator Spencer, Senator Gordon, I cannot believe that they will rest here and

would at least be rescued from the imputation of desirding its own act. In the meanwhile, you will ask what is the possible position of the Centennial Board of Finance and the Centennial commissioners, representing the different flat. commissioners, representing the different States and Territories, appointed by the President of and Tecritories, appointed by the President of the United States on the recommendation of the different Governors. The answer to that questics is in the hands of our distinguished fellow citizen, John Welsh, and his associates, and will probably be delivered at the next an-mual meeting of the commissioners in Philadelnual meeting of the commissioners in Philadel-phis on the 20th instant. The dilemma is grave, and domands caution, sagacity and courage.

It is in fact so grave as to constrain prompt tion either on the part of the Finance Board and the Centeunial commissioners or on the part of the Executive. Bear in mind that ennsylvania has never been intrusive. She rould have raised the entire amount herself ad she not been stricken by the paralysis of the September paule. As it is, she has accumulated more than two thirds of the money mber paule. As it is, she has accuecessary to finish the great work. She has isked the Government to take possession of her money and the management of the whole Centennial, by appointing the ablest officers of

seven cents, or three and a half cents to each seven cents, or three and a half cents to each seven cents, or three and a half cents to each seven cents, or three and a half cents to each seven cents, or three and a half cents to each seven cents of the seven cents of the streets. Superintendent of streets. Superintendent of streets. P. S. The cost of practice sidewalks in this city during the year 1873 was \$1.50 per square yard. The cost of granting when laid about \$1 per linear foot. The cost of gran will decide the case with proper dignity, convinced that whoever is to blame her hands are clean and her reputation unsullied.

J. W. F. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE IN PHIL

DRLPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 7.-In the common ranch of the councils to-day the announcement that the Centennial bill had passed the House created considerable applause, whereupon a resolution was passed requesting the Centennial Board of Finance to take immediate preliminary steps for the issuing of a contract for building the machinery hall and couservatory. This resolution passed into the select branch for concurrence, but by the time it was called up the accurate news as to the action of Congress had been received. The result of this was the reference of the resolution to the committee on Centennial. The action of Congress is universally denounced here

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson addressed the citizens of Nashville, on the Public square, last evening, upon the financial condition of the State. The Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, has posthold office in Washington.

The two wings of Republicans of Dakota have united in a call for a Territorial convention to ominate delegates and Territorial officers, to be eld at Elk Point July 16. Candidates for Senator Hamlin's seat are coming to the front with embarrassing rapidity in

Maine. The latest appearances are ex-Governor Perham and Mr. J. H. Drummond, of Portland.

Nilsson sailed vesterday from New York fo Europe. John Hecker, of the firm of Hecker Brother organization of the Centennial have been Croton mills, New York, died suddenly yesterday

in his office. Major W. W. Leland, proprietor of the Eutaw house, Baltimore, is among the prominent guests Schuyler Colfax delivered an address at the dedication of the Odd Follows' hall in Elyria, Ohio, yesterday afternoon.

Miss Blanche Nevin, of Philadelphia, has jus inished at her studio, in that city, a handsome piece of statuary, her maiden effort. The subject is "Maud Mulier," Whittier's heroine, and it was carved to fill an order from a wealthy New York

ART AND LITERARY NOTES. Professor Lep-ius has been appointed principal ibrarian of the Royal Library at Berlin.

see the light.

Charles Reade, the novelist with a purpose, is reported to be engaged on a story of which the sinking of an unseaworthy but insured vessel and other incidents of maritime life and disaster will be the main features. Mr. Plimsole, M. P., it is said, has turnished the data to Mr. Reade.

be the main features. Mr. Plimsole, M. P., it is said, has turnished the data to Mr. Reade.

An old suggestion by M. Alphonse Karr has just been raked up in Paris, to the effect that there should be a college for journalists as well as for lawyers and doctors. No druggist, it is urgod, is allowed to poison the public, and yet the people are delity poisoned with ideas that sap the existence of the nation.

A new work on the United States is announced in Paris, from the pen of Major Poussin, the veteran engineer and author, who spent more than twenty years in this country, and has published several previous works on American railways and American politics. M. Poussin's new work is entitled "Les Etats Unis d'Amerique," and will discuss our manner, habits, political customs, military power, and general plan of defonce; and give a sketch of our actual prosperity and of our future.

Brockhaus, of Leipsic, will shortly publish the

skull, upon which is a mason's level, with line and plummet. Beneath the skull is a very large butterfly, with outspread wings, and below the butterfly a wheel similar to that on which the goddess Fortune is represented. On the right, facing the mesalo, is a staff, and near it a traveler's bag, and on the left a net. This mesale, which is in excellent preservation, has been transferred to the museum, and placed in the mesale room.

NOVEL PLAN FOR A RAILWAY. A Chicago inventor has in his brain a novel plan railway travel. He does not describe it fully, deeming it inexpedient to do so, but from what he says it may be inferred that his system contem says it may be interred that his system contemplates an elevated shaft or rail, from which light passenger cars are to be suspended, and over (or rather under) which they are to be propelled at the rate of over one hundred miles an hour. As the cars will be swung in air, sufficiently high to the cars will be swung in air, sufficiently high to avoid all obstructions, no danger would be apprehended from accidents at grossings, collisions with country warons, running over cattle and the like. There would be no delays from iand slides, heavy mows, and other causes which now impede railway travel. In other words, the passengers would speed along, perfectly indifferent as to what might be below them, and with the assurance of entire safety from accident. The inventor thinks the plan entirely practicable; and in this age of progress and invention we may be prepared for most anything, no matter how marvelous. THE ATTRACTION OF A TITLE

A writer in the Galaxy says: "It is worthy of emark that of all the foreign women who come remark that of all the foreign women who come to the French capital none are so fund of titles as American women. It has reached such a point C. Jones. The toasts and sentiments were appropriate to the occasion, and in the wie small hours the party adjourned after an entertainment rivaling in its appointments and enjoyment any ever given in Washington.

The table was decorated with the choicest of exotic flowers and fruits, and at every plate, was a handsomly engraved card with the name of the occupant, and a beautiful bouquet. The menu was as follows: Oysters on half-shell; Sauterne. Soup, Consomme, a la Royale, Sherry. Fish, Fresh Saimon, boiled, Shrimp sauce; Claret. Releves, Filet of Beef, aux Truffles, Spring Chicken, broiled; Champagne. Entrees, Terrapin, stewed, Sweet Breads, Squabs, a la Cardinale; Old Sherry. Roman Punch. Game, English Sulpe, a la Romane; Burgundy. Dessert, Pine Apples, Strawberries, Bananas, Ice Cream; Maderia. Brandy, Liqueurs, Coffee, Cigara.

Intion which passed the House on the 21st day of January by an overwhelming majority remains unfinished in the Senate, still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate, still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate, still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate, still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate still unreported from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate still unreported to believe that there is a radical defect in the education of our daughters. The mains unfinished in the Senate, still unreported to believe that there is a radical defect in the education of the washed from its Committee on Appropriations. I give mains unfinished in the Senate she had been appoint and the prover. As there are a number of these who are adjugated from its committee on Appropriations. I give a

DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

Wooden parement, (Nicholson,) not treated per yard \$2.00 Belgian pavement, best Massachu-setts blocks, per yard palafan pavement, second quality 2.75 to (Continued from First Page.) Belgfan parement, second quality blooks, per yard, blooks, per yard, Cobbie parement, best water-stone, 1 25 per yard M. H. Dioginson, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Philadelphia To Governor A. R. Shepherd, Wombington, D. C.

SEWER DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, The cost of Scotch pipe laid in this city is from \$2 to \$3 per food, everything included. The only sizes used are 12 and 15-inch.

Brick sewers cost from \$25 to \$50 per thousand after the trench is excavated. Trenching is very uncertain, varying, with the character of the street, from \$2 to \$50 per foot.

W. H. Bradley,
Superintendent and Engineer.

BOSTON, February 24, 1874. BOSTON, February 28, 1874.
This is to certify that the above-named W. H.
Bradley is superintendent of sewers of the city of
Boston at the present time.
JOHN T. CLARK.
Chairman of Board of Aldermen.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, LUIT HALL, BUSTON, February 21, 1874. So DRAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries in regard to the cost of parements used in this city, rouly as fallows. her money and the management of the whole Ceutennial, by appointing the ablest officers of the samy in the ex ecutive Centennial organization.

She called forth her first and purest citizens to collect these funds and to lay the early foundations of the magnificent enterprise. The City Councils of Philadelphia and the Legislature of the State have voluntarily contributed, with the aid of her people, nearly \$5,000,000—two millions more than the sum refused to-day by the representatives of 40,000,000 of Americans in Congress assembled. This latter appropriation was called for only when the September panic made it necessary that Pennsylvania should lean on the parent Government. How light a bargain it would have been may be realized by the statement that divided among the whole population it would not be seven cents, or three and a half cents to each individual in the two years preceeding the Fourth of July. That Pennsylvania will bear herself up proudly to-day, as she has borne her-first and the contracts of the intersices between the blocks filled with sand or pebbles.

Data Sin: In answer to your inquiries in regard to the cost of pavements used in this city, I roply as follows:

For granite-block pavement the city furnishes the blocks and gravel and contracts with master pavers to lay the same. The cost of the blocks and gravel and contracts with master pavers to lay the same. The cost of pavers to lay the same the city furnishes in regard upon the streets is \$4.50 per square yard. The grading of the road-bed and preventing and or grading the gravel for having plocks and gravel and contracts with master pavers to lay the same. The cost of the blocks and gravel and contracts with master pavers to lay the same. The cost of pavers is a same part in the city furning to the city, the cost depend and covering, about 35 cents per square yard. The grading of the city, the cost depend and overing and pudding is done by work-men in the employ of the city, the cost depend in guyen the character of the material, distance

This is to certify that the above-named Charles Harris is superintendent of streets of the city of Boston at the present time.

JOHN T. CLARE, Chairman of Board of Alderman.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, }

Sim: In reply to your inquiry of the 28th Inst., which has been reterred to this office by the mayor, I beg leave to offer the following:

The cost of grading streets is from 25 to 50 cents per cubic yard, according to the distance that the material has to be hauled. No allowance is made for depositing it clsewhere.

Streets are rarely graveled in this city. Conblestione pavements, including material and work cost from 35 to 60 cents per square yard.

Relaying cobblestone pavement, from 35 to 40 cents per square yard.

Satting 4-inch ourbetone, from 10 to 12 cents per linear foot; circular curbstone, 15 cents per linear foot.

foot.

Only a small surface has been laid with the Nicholson wooden pavement. It cost \$4 per yard. Only a small surface of the Grahamite asphalt pavement has been laid, costing \$4.15 per yard. No concrete pavement has been laid by the city. One square has been laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. I have no information as to the cost.

streets.

Sewers are built complete, including excava-tion, &c., either by the running foot or by the job. bod, ac., atter by the running foot or by the job, by contract.

The pavements are laid on the sidewalks by the owners of the property fronting on the streets.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TEOMENER,
City Commissioner.

Franklin T. Hones, Chief Clerk, Beard of Public Works, Washington, D. C.

Works, Washington, D. C.

[Notice,—Contractors are particularly requested to take notice of certain changes which have been made in the specifications before putting their bids in the estimate box.]

kept entirely free from water at the contractor's expense, and the sides of the excavations must in all cases be strongly and thoroughly sheeted and shored.

At the point of discharge the sawer must be pro-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. 1873.

To contractors.—No.—

Sewers in Ninety.fifth and Ninety.eighth Streets.
Between First and Third Avenues, and in First
Avenues, Between Ninety.fifth and One Hundreth
Streets, with Branches.

Scaled proposals for the above work, indorsed
with the above title, also with the name of the
person or persons making the same and the date
of its presentation, will be received at the office of
the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock
m of October 22, 1873, at which hour the bids will
be publicly opened and read, and the award of m of October 22, 1873, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made to the lowest bidder with ade-quate security. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the suredies offered by him or them, and execute the contract within three days from the date of the award; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in de-fault to the corporation, and thereupon the work

three days from the date of the award; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work will be re-advortised and re-let, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the commissioner of public works may designate.

N. B. The prices must be written in the bid, and also stated in figures, and all proposals will be considered as informal which contain bids not called for in the advertisement, or which are not stamped in accordance with the United States internal revenue tax-law. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposals, under cath, their names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with them, and, if no other person be so interested with them, and, if no other person be so interested with them, and, if no other person work, and that it is in all respects fair, and without collansion or fraud; and also that no member of the commen council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or cierk therein, or other officer of the corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

Each proposal shall be accompanied by the consont, in writing, of two householders or free-holders of the city of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person and that which the corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the contract may be obliged to pay to any higher bidder to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting. The consont above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath, in writing, of the person signing the same, taken before a judge of any court of record in this county, that each is a householder or free-holder in the city of New York, and it worth the amount of

4,035 linear feet of sawer, vir: 2,105 linear foet of brick sower, of 4 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, interior diameters. as per section marked A on the plan of the word. 750 linear feet of brick sower, egg-shaped, of 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches interior

feet 8 inches interior diameters, as per section marked B on the plan of the work. Illnear feet of brick sewer, egg-shaped, of 3 feet 7% inches by 3 feet 4% inches interior diameters, as per section marked C on the the plan of the work.

4,035

100 linear feet of 15-inch pipe-culvert.
4 receiving-basins.
2,500 spruce or pine piles.

N. B.—The above-estimated quantities are approximate, and bidders are notified that the commissioner of public works, reserves the right to increase or siminish the gross length of the sowers, culverts and drains, or any part thereof, the number of basins, piles, or amount of foundation plank, and that no allowance will be made in case of increase thereof for any sma above the prices bid, nor in case of decrease for any real o supposed damage or loss of profit occasioned by such diminution. The time bid for the completion of the work will be proportionately increased or diminished.

tion of the work will be proportionately increased or diminished.

N. B.—Most of the sewers will require an embankment of earth-filling to cover them, for which no extra allowance is to be made. See section nine of the specifications.

N. B.—Bidders will examine for themselves the location of the proposed work, that no misunderstanding may exist in regard to the depth or nature of the excavations to be made or the work to be done. N. B.-All the sower and culvert pipe, inverta

house-connection pipe, and man-hole frames and covers required for the work must be purchased and received by the contractor from the commis-sioner of public works, at the price mentioned in section 37, paragraph (a) of the annexed agree-ment.

section X, paragraph (n) of the annexed agreement.

The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars.

Bidders will state a price, per linear foot, for each class of sewer as above designated, which price is to include the prices to be paid by him to the commissioner of public works for the necessary sewer and culvert pipe, inverta, house-connection pipe, and man-hole frames and covers, and also the furnishing of all the necessary materials and labor, and the performance of the whole of the work mentioned in the specification annexed, (excepting only such parts of the work for which a specific price is to be paid,) including all pumping and bailing, earth-filling and embankment, and including all expenses incurred by or in consequence of a faithful compliance with each and overy of the requirements of the agreement, and for well and faithfully completing the whole of said work in the manner therein specified.

Also, the price per linear loot for oulvert.

Also, the price per pile for each pile furnished and driven. And also the time required for the completion

rate of \$4 per day.

It being understood that the time so bid, with the time allowed for rock excevation, refers to the aggregate time of all the inspectors who may be appointed on the work, (see specification L paragraph c,) and qui to single consecutive days; and

whole work.

For rock excession, where drilling and blasting is necessary as per cubbs yard will be allowed, and for removing the same without blasting, when necessary for the preservation of the main water-pipe from injusy, the sum of as per subic yard will be allowed; in each case the measurement to be as provided for in the agreement. The prices to include the removal of the rock offerwated from the line of the work, and with the extension of time when rock is encountered, as mentioned in the agreement, are untended to cover all

want for the strong of the section of the section of the section of the whole of the work, and with the restrict the section of the section of the whole rock is encountered, as mentioned in the agreement, are intended to cover the strong of the section of the s

OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1873.—No.—Form of agreement to be executed in duplicate for the construction of sowers in Nimety-sighth streets, between First and Third avenues, and in First avenue, between Nimety-sighth and One Hundredth streets, with branches.

This agreement, made and concluded this day of the city of New York, by the commissioner of public works of the first part, and the works of the first part, and part has agreed, and by these presents does agree, with the said parties of the said entry contractor, of the recond part:

Witnesseth, that the said party of the second part has agreed, and by these presents does agree, with the said parties of the first part, for the consideration hereinafter montioned and contained, and under the penalty expressed in a bond bearing even date with these presents and labor, and to excavate for, build and complete in a good, firm and substantial manner, severs in Ninety-nith and Ninety-eighth streets, between First and and Third avenues, and in First avenue, between Ninety-sighth and One Hundredth streets, with branches, of the dimensions in the manner and under the conditions hereinafter specified, and has further agreed that the said commissioner shall be, and is hereby authorized, to appoint such person or persons as he may deem proper to inspect the materials to be furnished and the such person or persons as he may deem proper to inspect the materials to be lurniched and the work to be done under this agreement, and to see that the same correspond with the specification hereinafter set forth, to wit:

Specification. 1. (a) All sewers to be of the dimensions, and laid on the location shown on the pian of the work. All man-holes to be carried up fully to the established grade.
All mocessary bull's-eyes or spurs for connec-tion of branch sewers, whother of brick or pipe, are to be built in the proposed sewers at the points indicated on the pian of the work, without extra

At the point of discharge the sewer must be protected by rubble masonry backing, laid in cement or definerwise, and to such a length or distance, not exceeding ten feet from the mouth, as shall be determined by the engineer.

Wherever the proposed sewers follow the line and occupy the place of, or intercept any existing sewers or culverts, the contractor will be required to make the same good and reconnect such drains or connections as he may be directed to do by the engineer, without extra charge therefor. And all sewers, drains, basins or culverts rendered unnecessary, or becoming disused by the construction of the work berein contemplated, must be filled in and made solid with good, wholesome earth, without extra charge therefor.

The commissioner of public works reserves the right to increase or diminish the gross length of the sewers and branches, culverts, drains, number of basins, piles, and quantity of foundation plank. of basins, piles, and quantity of foundation plank, contained within the limits of said plan to the extent he may deem necessary, and no additional prices above the contract prices in case of increase, nor no compensation for damage or loss of prodit

nor no compensation for damage or loss of profit in case of decrease, in the gross length or any part thereof, will be allowed or paid by the said commissioner; it being also expressly understood that the time atipulated for the completion of the work will be proportionately increased or dimin-ished.

commissioner; it being also expressly understood that the time stipulated for the completion of the work will be proportionately increased or diminished.

(b) All the materials furnished, and all the work done, which, in the opinion of said commissioner, shall not be in accordance with this spectification, shall be immediately removed, and other materials furnished, and work done that shall be in accordance with this spectification, shall be immediately removed, and other materials furnished, and work done that shall be in accordance therewith.

(c) The work under this agreement is to be prosecuted at and from as many different points, it is such times and in such parts or parts of the streets and avenues on the line of the work, and with such force as the said commissioner may from time to time, during the progress of the work, determine; at each of which point an inspectors will be placed to supervise the same, whether such work be connected with the saver; the receiving basins, or with the culverts. The aggregate time of all the imspectors so employed will be the time with which the time stipulated for the completion of the work under this agree.

And it is further agreed, that should postponement or delay be coassioned by the precedence of paving or other contracts on the line of the work, no claim for damages therefor shall be made or allowed.

(d) The sewers are to be built of the materials, sizes, and dimensions, with the connections, on the sections.

(d) The supper curves or arches to be formed on the work and the procedures of paving or other contracts on the line of the work, no claim for damages therefor shall be made or allowed.

(d) The savers are to be built of the materials, sizes, and dimensions, with the connections, on its beds, ends and sides, at one operation. In no case is morfar to be slushed or greated to be laid by line. Every brick is suedisted by the form the work and the process of the work and the process of the work and the process of the same of the work and time the process of th

sections 30 and 31 of these specifications.

THENCIES.

THE ground shall be excavated in open trenches to the necessary width and depth.

The trenches shall be one foot wider on each side than the sewers intended to be laid in them, at the point of their greatest external diameter, and the bottom of the trenches shall be excavated to the exact form and size of the lower half of the sewers, where required by the commissioner of public works. publis works.

No tunneling will be allowed except by consent of the said commissioner.

The sides of the excavation shall be supported by suitable planking and shoring wherever necessary, but no allowance will be made therefor, and in all cases the same to be drawn as the work

and in all cases the same to be drawn as the work progresses.

All irregularities in the bottom of the trenches shall be filled up to the required level, with gravel or clean sand, firmly rammed in; and where the ground does not afford a sufficiently solid foundation the contractor shall exeavate the trench to such increased depth as the engineer may decide to be necessary, and shall then bring it up to the required level and form with such material and in such manner as the engineer shall determine.

terial and in such manner as the engineer shall determine.

3. The contractor shall grab and clear the surface over the trench, wherever it may be necessary, and remove from the ground all surplus material, of whatever nature or kind, without additional compensation.

4. The materials excavated shall be laid compactly on the side of the trench, and kept trimmed up so as to be of as little inconvenience as possible to the public travel or the adjoining tenants; in case the street is not wide enough to throw the dirt without stopping the passage-way on the

in case the street is not wise enough to throw the dirt without stopping the passage-way on the sidewalk, the contractor shall, at his own ex-pense, erect a board fence and keep a passage open on the said sidewalk of not less than three feet wide.

5. Not more than one hundred feet of trench 5. Not more than one hundred feet of trench shall be opened at any one time in advance of the complete building of the sowers, unless by written order of the said commissioner, and for the distance therein specified:

On the completion of each section of one hundred feet of sewer the regrading, repaying or remacadamizing and reconcreting, (made and applied as described in section is of these spetifications.) as the case may be, over the same, shall be completed, and all surplus earth, sand or rubbish on the section be immediately removed to such places on the line of the work as the engineer shall direct.

6. The contractor shall, at his own expense, pump out or otherwise remove any water which may be found or shall accumulate in the trench, and shall form all dams or other works necessary for keeping the excavation clear of water during the recovers of the works.

and shall form all dams or other works necessary for keeping the excavation clear of water during the progress of the work.

When running sand, quicksand or other bad or treacherous ground is encountered, the work shall be carried on with the utmost vigor, and shall be proceeded with day and night should the commissioner so require.

7. The contractor shall provide for the flow of sewers, drains or water-courses interrupted during the progress of the work, and shall restore and make good all connections, and shall insection and make good all connections, and shall immediately cart away and remove all offensive matter, with such precautions as may be directed by the engineer.

BOOK EXCAVATION.

the sewers, and air "spines below the grade of the oute." bottom of the a wers, and the translation of like it is to the invel of what grade with clean, where a solid. The trench shall be one fact wider on each side of the a wer intended to be had in it, at the point of its gradest extended in his life, the sewer intended to be had in it, at the point of its gradest extended that it shall in no case be of less width thus four test inches and from this point to the bettem of the trench the aides shall be vertical; and absorbed until the trench has a width of twelve frest thereon the translation of three inches horizontal to one foot vertical, and so contracted until the trench has a width of twelve frest thereon to the surface the sides are to be carried up vertical, and as a width of twelve lest. In case they width of the sawer exceeds ten feet, the trench which is the greatest width of the sewer, and the

thickness; each layer to be separately compacted by heavy from collers, and where they cannot be used, by heavy previor's rammers.

No breaks not irregularities in the distribution of the material or formation of the layers will be allowed, and the whole embankment is to be carried up avenly, and so as to make a compact and solid foundation. The sewer will be placed thereon, and it must in all cases be covered at least three feet deep over its top, with earth, in layers as above described, of the widths and slopes shown on the plan of the work.

The embankment shall be carried up to the height of the springing line of the upper arch of the sewer, in sections of at least one hundred feet in length, before the sewer, or any part of it, is constructed, and the trench subsequently orgavated for the sewer in accordance with the specification for trenches.

That part of the embankment required to be made before the sewer is commenced shall be carried on lengthwise of the sewer in one layer, and the embankment on the centre line of the sewer shall be kept at least twenty-five feet in advance of the extreme outer side of the embankment.

The remainder of the embankment shall be made in horizontal layers of not more than nine inches in thickness, as above described.

All man-hoise are to be similarly overed and protected for a thickness of at least three feet around the shalt thereof.

Receiving basins, with their connecting enivers, are to be similarly carried up and overed

the shaft thereof.

Receiving basins, with their connecting cuiverts, are to be similarly carried up and covered and protected, when so ordered by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Where the trenches do not furnish sufficient matertal of the proper quality, the contractor shall procure and supply such deficiency at his own cost and expense.

10. After the rewer, with its required foundstion, is laid or built, the work shall be backed in and carefully packed and rammed by trusty per-sons, under and around the sewer, with proper material and with proper tools. In refilling, the earth or sand shall be faithfully rammed as the

tion of branch sewers, whother of brick or pipe, are to be built in the proposed sewers at the points indicated on the pian of the work, without extracharge therefor.

There are two classes of sewers under this agreement: Class I comprises section A, as designated and shown on the plan of the work, and Class 2 all other sections and kinds of sewers shown and included in said plan.

All the mason work throughout, whether of brick or stone, will be laid in cement mortar, made and laid as described in these specifications.

All the trenches, white the foundations are being laid and the masonry being constructed, must be kept entirely free from water at the contractor's expense, and the sides of the excavations must in all cases be strongly and thoroughly sheeted and shored.

At the point of discharge the sewer must be protected, by rubbic masonry backing, laid in cement or otherwise, and to such a length or distance, not exceeding ten feet from the mouth, as shall be determined by the engineer.

Wherever the proposed sewers follow the line and occupy the place of, or intercept any existing sowers or culverts, the contractor will be required to make the same good and reconnect such drains or connections as he may be directed to do by the engineer, without extra charge therefor. And all sewers, drains, basins or culverts rendered unnecessary, or becoming disused by the construction of the work herein contemplated, must be right to increase or diminish the gross length of the sewers and branches, culverts, drains, number the north of the work herein contemplated, must be right to increase or diminish the gross length of the sewers and branches of the servers and must be ordered to the contractor of the severs are used capacital pipe-sewers the material shall be entirely free from stones. Where pipe-sewers are used capacitally laid in so as not to disturb them, and tamped and sewers, drains, basins or culverts rendered unnecessary, or becoming disused by the construction of the sewers and branches culvers, drains, num

to the dimensions of the sawer, and correctly set according to the grades furnished. Vitrified atone-ware inverts will be used when required by the commissioner of public works.

The brick are to be neatly and truly laid by line, and the joints to be carefully struck on the inside. The bonds in all cases to be formed as shown on the sections.

(d) The upper curves or arches to be formed on strong centres of correct form and dimensions, seconding to the sizes and shapes required. The centres shall not be removed or withdrawn until the work is thoroughly set and the filling of earth is properly put in to a line, which is at least halfway from the springing line to the crown of the arch.

allowed.

(d) The sewers are to be built of the materials, sizes, and dimensions, with the connections, on the lines, at the depths, and in the manner shown on a plan dated September 1, 1872, filed at the approved by him, entitled "Sewers in Ninety, fifth and Ninety-eighth streets, between First and Third avenues, and in First avenue, between Third avenues, and in First avenue, between The proposed sewers connect with man-holes into branche."

The connections with the present sewers are to be made in a workmanlike manner. Wherever the proposed sewers connect with man-holes into place of unsuitable size for such connections have been inserted, the same shall be carefully taken out, and the new connectious made without injuring the man-holes. The ends of all sewers, curves, the sewers and culvert-pipe, inverts, house connection pipe and man-hole frames and covers, will be furnished to the contractor by the said commissioner at his yards in accordance with the points on the line of the pipe sewers as the said commissioner may direct, in accordance with the provision of section.

(e) Brick man-holes are to be built at such points on the line of the pipe sewers as the said commissioner may direct, in accordance with the provision of section.

(f) New receiving basins, with connecting culvert, more or less, shall be worked in the arch of the brick sewers, as provided in paragraph (b) of the said section.

(f) New receiving basins, with connecting culvert, more or less, shall be worked in the arch of the brick sewers, as provided in paragraph (b) of the said section.

(g) New receiving basins, with connecting culvert, more or less, shall be built as provided in sections 30 and 31 of these specifications.

TRENCHES.

The ground shall be excavated in open trenches to the necessary width and dopth.

similarly furnished and built in, where required Montan.

16. All mortar is to be composed of one part of fresh-ground hydraulic cement, of the best quality, and two parts of clean, sharp sand, entirely free from loam. It is to be carefully and thoroughly mixed dry, and a sufficient quantity of water is to be afterward added to make it of good consistency. The mortar is to be mixed in no greater quantity than is required for the work in hand. Any excess that may be left over at night, or that may have been standing longer than two hours, is not to be re-tompered and used in any way.

hours, is not to be re-tempered and used in any way.

No mogiar of improper quality will be allowed to be used in the work.

All cement furnished by the contractor will be subject to inspection and tost before it is used, and if found of improper quality, must be fumediately removed from the work.

The contractor will be required to furnish the engineer or inspector full facilities for examining and testing all coment brought upon the ground, and the engineer is to decide upon the character and severity of the test to be applied.

When cement is accepted, if not immediately used, it must be protected from the weather and and severity of the test to be applied.

When cement is accepted, if not immediately used, it must be protected from the weather and kept dry, and in no case will it be allowed to be placed upon the ground without blockings under the barrels.

All morter must be mixed in a proper bex made for the purpose, and in no case upon the pavement or ground. or ground.

Hoth cement and sand are to be in all cases measured in the proportions above required.

When necessary, in the opinion of the engineer, cement alone, without any admixture of sand, will be used.

Where concrete is required it shall be composed of one part of mortar (made in the proportions above described) and two and one, half parts of clean sharp gravel, or of clean stone, free from above described) and two and one, half parts of clean, sharp gravel, or of clean stone, free from dust or dirt, and broken so as to pass in every way through a two-inch ring. It shall be quickly and throughly mixed in a box made for that purpose, and deposited in layers of not less than four nor more than nine inches in thickness, and may be settled into its place by slightly ramming sufficiently to flush the mortar to the surface.

When in place all wheeling, working or walking on or over it must be presented until it is sufficiently set.

When connection is to be made with any layer set or partially set the edge of such layer must be broken down, so as to make the joint fresh and close.

close.

All gravel and broken stone that is dusty or dirty will be required to be thoroughly screened and washed before it can be used; and such pies or heaps as have any admixture of dirt, or stones above the size specified, will be wholly rejusted when so delivered upon the work.

small be proceeded with day and the state of the flow of commissioner so require.

7. The contractor shall provide for the flow of sewers, drains or water-courses interrupted during the progress of the work, and shall restore and make good all connections, and shall immediately make good all connections, and shall immediately cart away and remove all offensive matter, with such precautions as may be directed by the engineer.

ROCK EXCAVATION.

3. When rock is to be excavated, it shall be fully taken out the plant of the height and thicknesseahown, on the plan of the work.

The stone used must be of good quality, these and build, and of such general size as may be greated. The wall is to be laid true and by line, with the stones on their natural bods, rade in full beds of thoreas precifications.

No dressing or tooling is to be done upon any stone after it is in place.